



Examining the Eyes

Sometimes when people get spectacles which suit them they go on wearing them for years without having their sight tested to discover whether any change has taken place. This is wrong. All who wear glasses should have their eyes examined at intervals, even if the glasses are not apparent to them. As a general rule spectacles for old sight require changing about every three years, but it is desirable that the sight should be carefully tested every two years.

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CANNOT BE BEATEN!

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HAY, HAY, Big Drop in Prices,
Now Selling \$16 to
\$18 per ton delivered

BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

Proceedings In the House

**Chimney Creek Bridge Cable
Purchase Investigation
Completed.**

**Report of Findings to be Laid
Before the Crown for
Action.**

**No Attempt to Transact Business
and House Adjourns to
Monday.**

With no one in actual control of the House, it was almost a wonder that yesterday's proceedings in the legislature took a rambling and most discursive character, the debates—based upon the report of the committee in the Curtis charges against Premier Prior, and upon the motion for adjournment—covering much foreign ground, and being intended in large part for the electorate rather than the House. Crowded galleries, when the House assembled, again testified to the intensity of public interest in the long-drawn-out crisis, nor was the tension relieved when the business was introduced with provoking routine matters. Mr. Rogers presented a petition from certain mining men of Cariboo with respect to the Crown granting of placer claims, and after waiting a few moments, apparently for some statement from the First Minister, Mr. Oliver took the floor upon a question of privilege.

He had been informed, he said, that a large amount of money had been paid out of the provincial treasury on account of the Point Ellice bridge, without proper vouchers, and in view of the extraordinary circumstances of the present he thought the House would pardon a deviation from practice to enable him to request an explanation of the Finance Minister.

Mr. Speaker promptly ruled that this was not privilege at all. Such off-hand interrogation could only be permitted by unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. Oliver accordingly moved for the calling of the House, and having obtained it, pressed his question. If the charge were true, he asked what the amount of the payment was, when it was made, and whether or not proper vouchers had been taken.

Hon. Mr. Prentice replied, speaking from memory, that he believed a sum of \$20,000 had been paid the city of Victoria—he could not give the exact date, but it was something about six months ago. There was no authority for the payment, obtained from the House last session, and he felt sure that proper vouchers had been taken.

Mr. Oliver insisted that his information was correct, and that the money was paid to the contractor, and that Capt. Tatlow supported this information.

Hon. Mr. Prentice then recalled the circumstances of the transaction. The amount had been paid, if he remembered correctly, to the contractor, and that before it was actually earned, by necessary expenditures, and in consequence the Chief Commissioner had declined to initial the voucher in the usual way. He had himself assumed the responsibility in view of exceptional circumstances, and in consequence of special representations made by prominent Victorians, among them Mr. McPhillips, Mayor Hayward, Mr. Helmcken, and he believed Premier Prior.

This matter being thus disposed of, Mr. Hall, as chairman, presented the report of the special committee investigating the charges against Hon. Col. Prior in connection with the securing of a certain contract in connection with the Chimney Creek bridge. This report, which goes no further than offering a resume of the evidence without comment, reads:

**REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE RE
TENDERS FOR WIRE CABLE FOR
CHIMNEY CREEK BRIDGE.**

To the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia:

Sir, We, your select committee, appointed to inquire into all matters connected with the granting of a contract to supply wire cable for Chimney Creek bridge, beg leave to report the result of our investigation.

1. That Mr. Welles, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, was absent from his department from the 24th of October till early in January, 1902.

2. That Hon. Colonel Prior was acting Chief Commissioner in his absence.

3. That previous to Mr. Welles's departure, certain firms suggested by Mr. Waddell were communicated with, asking for bids for wire cable to be used in construction of the cable-reconductor on the scheduled wire cable, and as Mr. Gamble was received from time to time, and not being endorsed on the envelope as tenders, were opened and treated as ordinary communications. In all, quotations were received from four firms, as follows:

October 3 Dominion Wire Rope Co., Montreal, \$5,475.

October 4 Dominion Wire Rope Co., Montreal, \$5,581.

October 6 Darling & Co., Vancouver, \$5,581.

November 8 Darling & Co., Vancouver, \$5,581.

September 20 W. A. McLennan & Co., Vancouver, \$5,225.

October 27 A. Leschen & Sons, St. Louis, \$5,380.

The schedule summarizing the above tenders was submitted to the acting Chief Commissioner, on November 12, 1902, by Mr. Gamble, who asked for instruction as to the awarding of the contract.

5. The acting Chief Commissioner wished to know why the firm of E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., had not been asked to make a quotation.

6. The acting Commissioner instructed Mr. Gamble to hold the matter in abeyance until the firm of E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., were given an opportunity to bid, in consequence of which the firm of E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., sent in a bid on December 6, 1902, of \$5,210, being \$170 less than any of the former quotations.

7. The firm of E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., was notified on the 11th of December of the acceptance of their bid.

8. The condition attached to the firm's request to send quotations was that the cable should be delivered not later than March 30th, 1903, at Ashcroft, in order to ensure transportation before the breaking up of the roads. No guarantee was given by E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., although they promised to endeavor to make delivery as near as possible to that date.

SULTAN'S BROTHER POISONED.

Madrid, May 29.—A report from Counta says the Sultan of Morocco's brother, Mohammed, is dead. He was poisoned, according to the despatch.

SANTOS DUMONT FLIES.

Astonished Polo Players by Sudden Appearance From the Sky.

Paris, May 29.—At the polo ground in the Bois de Boulogne, Santos Dumont in his balloon number nine, appeared unexpectedly over the players and descended in front of the club house. He re-ascended and after executing a number of manoeuvres at a height of 500 feet, he returned to the balloon shed at Neuilly.

WASHED OVERBOARD.

Houghton, May 29.—Capt. Patrick Gordon, of the barge C. C. Maxwell, has been washed overboard and drowned.

The Maxwell, in tow of the propeller cutter, bound from Duluth, when she careened in a high sea and parted her tow line, the steering gear being carried away. Gordon was 60 years of age, and had sailed the lakes for 40 years. He leaves a widow and family at West Bay City.

KENTUCKY DESPERADOES.

Out Posts Maintained Night and Day to Prevent Raid.

Louisville, May 29.—Information from Jackson says that a vernal of the mountain desperadoes, who have been riding night and day since White and Jett were lodged in jail here, and urging the mountaineers to rescue their comrades. The military authorities, who have been unable to capture the desperadoes, are now keeping out posts on all roads and mountain passes not only at night, but during the day.

Ladies' Day

At Epsom

"Our Lassie" Wins the Oaks

Easily By About Three Lengths.

King Edward and Prince of Wales

Form Part of Brilliant

Gathering.

LONDON, May 29.—Apart from the customary interest in Ladies' Day at Epsom, the open character of the race for the Oaks stakes for 5,000 sovereigns for three-year-old fillies about one mile and a half attracted an unusually large crowd. The difference in the composition of the Derby day road procession, and that of today was particularly marked this morning four-in-hands, motor cars, and carriages being almost wholly occupied by smartly dressed people with a preponderance of women in the daintiest summer costumes. The trains carried their full quotas.

King Edward and the Prince of Wales took special trains to Epsom, and Alexandra and the Princess of Wales did not go to Epsom. The field for the Oaks numbered 11. Drizzling rain fell during the races.

Only ten horses went to the post. Sky Scraper, with Maker up, led to Totterham Corner, with favorite Hammerkop, ridden by J. H. Martin, close up. There Our Lassie drew to the front, followed by Sky Scraper, made the remainder of the running and won easily by three lengths. Hammerkop was second and Sky Scraper third. A head separated second and third horses. Sunrise was fourth. The betting was 6 to 1 against Our Lassie, 2 to 1 against Hammerkop, 100 to 1 against Sky Scraper, and 10 to 1 against Sunrise.

J. R. Keeble's Dazzling bumped into Sunrise and the former fell near Totterham Corner. Neither jockey nor horse was injured.

ELEVATOR BURNED.

Guthrie, N. W. T., May 29.—Fire this morning destroyed the Northern elevator, which contained 4,000 bushels of wheat. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to be from a heated box in the cupola.

NATIONAL SHOOTISTS.

Meeting of Rifle Association Opened in London Yesterday.

LONDON, May 29.—At a meeting of the National Rifle Association today, Lord Chalmers, who presided, announced that the international competition for the Palma trophy would be shot off on July 11, the opening day of the Bisley meeting. Six teams had entered, including teams from the United States and France. King Edward and the Prince of Wales are greatly interested in the contest. The latter had promised to be present. The King has not yet been able to come to a definite decision as to whether he will attend.

ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

Opening of Third Session Advocates Vicious Peace Campaign.

Lake Mohonk, May 29.—William J. C. Wood, of Brooklyn, opened the third session of the arbitration conference today with an address on the present industrial situation throughout the world. In the speaker's opinion, the gravest danger of the immediate future lies in the fierce competition between nations for the control of the world's markets.

Edwin G. B. Boston, made a plea for the institution of a more vicious campaign in the interests of peace.

The various societies of the world over should decide matters not as Germans, Britons, Americans or Irishmen, but as citizens of the world having at heart the welfare of all.

"We should have our parliament of Nations, represented by our best men, who should meet together and discuss all international problems in a broad minded spirit." He said: "With such congress the armaments of the nations might be reduced to a small peace force and the strained relations which now exist would be removed."

There should be a special commission for the regulation of boundary lines, one of the greatest sources of trouble between nations.

A resolution was passed that the president of the conference, John W. Foster, be requested to prepare and publish at his convenience, and in his own way, a monograph on international arbitration, which shall present the cream of what has been said in the successive conferences held at Mohonk Lake, as to his progress and prospects of international arbitration. By a resolution also the cordial thanks of the conference were extended to Andrew Carnegie for his generous contribution of \$15,000 to provide a temple of peace at The Hague.

The Strikers Deceived

Telegram Read at Cumberland Reveals an Apparent Deception.

Miners Were Actually Ordered Out in Sympathy With Ladysmith.

Company's Offer Leads to a Meeting Which May Settle Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cumberland, May 29.—The labor commission sitting was resumed this morning. The Rev. L. W. Hall, missionary, gave evidence of a conversation between him and Thomas Shenton, secretary of the Ladysmith union, upon the subject of union organization, of Chinese, and the uplifting of that people. Jas. Reed, coal miner, deposed to the circumstances attending the organization meeting of the miners and the ensuing reception which his amendment against the motion for organization met with.

In the afternoon the commissioners recalled Richards, Hutchinson, Halliday, Barber and Anthony, all officers or prominent members of the union, and elicited from them their impression that the present strike was not a sympathetic one with Ladysmith, and if such it were proved to have been brought about by Baker it was not so to their knowledge, and the inference would be that they had been deceived by him.

The secretary, Mr. Macdonald King, then stated that he had with difficulty secured from Nainimo Baker's telegram, to which President Moyer's reply in approval of the strike on behalf of the Western Federation was an answer, and read it aloud to the effect that Ladysmith asked Cumberland to go out in sympathy, and he (Baker), the sender, approved and asked consent from Denver.

This telegram was important evidence, as the reply to it approving the calling out of any or all to win had been the only approval the local union had received from Denver. It decided, too, that Denver headquarters had explicitly approved the sympathetic strike with Ladysmith, which the men here themselves declared they had no idea they were entering upon.

Mr. Frank Little, superintendent, and Mr. John Mathews, mine manager, then gave evidence of the company's attitude towards the union and the strike. It transpired in the evidence of this that the company had already posted a notice offering to make individual working contracts with any or all persons. It being explained that the mere fact of men being members of the Western Federation would not prevent them from getting such contracts so long as union recognition by the company in any shape or form was not stipulated. Assurances against discrimination being given, the union men, at the suggestion of the commissioners, decided to hold a meeting tonight to consider the matter of returning to work. The sitting was consequently adjourned again until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

A Chinaman was killed in the mine yesterday by a fall of rock in his working place.

Cloud Burst

And Floods

Kansas City Visited by the

Greatest Inundation in its

History.

Two Thousand People Homeless

and Devastation Still

Growing.

Topeka, Kas., May 29.—The floods have thoroughly disorganized the railway service in Kansas. General Superintendent Furber, of the Rock Island, said today: "Our system is in a deplorable condition. The wires are nearly all down. The Santa Fe and Cottonwood river flooded the depot, and forced the agent to leave. At Kents, a cloud-burst at midnight put the town under three feet of water."

The Union Pacific system is in little better condition. At Topeka the river is the highest in its history, covering many homes along the lower districts. Santa Fe railway headquarters were notified today that a four foot rise was coming down the river.

The Union Pacific Railway embankment is all that is keeping the Kaw river from sweeping North Topeka. The river threatens to enter an old channel north of the city, and make an island of the city. The old channel is crowded with residences. People living there have been warned to move.

The water is flowing down many streets in North Topeka.

Ballets at 9:50 p. m.—The water had surrounded the whole of North Topeka more than 2,000 people are homeless. The river is rising fast, and it is estimated that by tomorrow morning 10,000 people will be homeless. The Union Pacific station is flooded.

Skidley, Kas., May 29.—Thirteen inches of water has fallen in Clark's Creek valley in the past 12 hours, the whole valley is ruined. Many homes in Skidley were washed away and crops have been ruined.

Abilene, Kas., May 29.—The flood waters of the Mud Creek, swollen by 12 hours rain, swept through this city last night, doing damage estimated at \$100,000. Chapman, Solomon and Talmadre, nearby towns, also suffered, and the loss to the country is tremendous.

The water in the principal streets at Abilene is four feet deep.

A three-story brick building, containing stores, commercial college, and several offices, collapsed, and several other buildings are in a dangerous condition. The press rooms of the three newspapers and the basements are under water.

The Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island tracks, entering the city, have been washed away, and 200 houses are submerged.

Smoky Hill bottoms, ten thousand acres are under water, and persons are being rescued in boats.

Des Moines, Ia., May 29.—While the Des Moines river is receding slowly above the confluence with the Raccoon, it is rising below, South and Southeast Des Moines are threatened with devastation as a result of breaks in the levees, hundreds of homes are surrounded with water, and a break in North Des Moines early today inundated central places, containing upwards of 200 fine residences.

DR. GORDON EN ROUTE WEST.

Winnipeg, May 29.—Rev. D. M. Gordon, D.D., principal of Queen's, formerly pastor of Knox church, this city, is here on his way to the general assembly in Vancouver. He spends next week at Banff.

COASTING STEAMER FOUNDERS.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 29.—The British steamer Oakland foundered off Port Stephens today. Some of her passengers and crew were saved. The Oakland was a small coasting vessel of 228 tons.

CONFIRMATION OF WRECK.

Body of Sailor from Missing Steamer Confirms Reported Loss.

Cherbourg, May 29.—The body of a sailor belonging to the coasting steamer, the Ville de Cherbourg, which had 10 passengers on board, and which was due to arrive here from Havre last Monday, has been picked up off Cherbourg, thus confirming the fears that the vessel had been wrecked.

SHAMROCK III. SAILS.

Challenger's Short Delay Caused by Slight Defect.

Glasgow, May 29.—The report published by a news agency in the United States that Shamrock III., which, with the other vessels of Sir Thomas Lipton's fleet, sailed from the Clyde for the United States yesterday, had been compelled to return to Lamlash Bay, and that she started on her journey across the Atlantic again this morning, is untrue. The vessel put in Lamlash Bay while passing the town, in order to rectify a very slight defect caused by her halyards not working properly, and she proceeded after a slight delay.

Bill Incorporating Institution

Passed the Committee

Yesterday.

Express Companies Will Not be

Brought Under New Com-

mission.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 29.—The bill to incorporate the Pacific Bank of Canada, with head office at Victoria, passed the Banking committee this morning.

Premier Laurier told Mr. Morrison today there were no advances as to an unusual influx of Japanese into British Columbia recently.

An order-in-council referring to the Treadgold matter will be presented to the House next week.

The railway commission bill is under consideration today. Hon. Mr. Blair declined to bring express companies within the scope of the commission.

Hon. Mr. Patterson announced that customs officers on night duty hereafter will be paid by the government instead of by the transportation companies.

Senator James O'Brien, one of the last appointees to the Senate under Conservative rule, died at Montreal today.

Great interest is manifested in the proposed rain-making experiments.

A cable received from London, England, says that Hon. Clifford Sifton, the British agent in the Alaska boundary case, will sail for Canada on June 12 by the Celtic.

The Dominion government intend guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of the Canadian Northern for 720 miles of 3 per cent. on \$13,000 a mile, including the 620 miles from Grandview to Edmonton. The government will also give a guarantee on 100 miles of the Prince Albert branch, making in all, as already said, 720 miles.

Geological experts who examined the mountains in their official report say that the stability of the mountain depends upon the north peak. At present it looks secure, but if the fissures some distance back from the north peak extend, this may weaken the north shorter. It shows any sign of moving, the town ought at once to be evacuated.

The steamer Ascut, bringing a large cargo of coal for the C. P. R., sailed on Thursday from Japan for Vancouver direct.

A committee of young men have undertaken to raise \$7,500 towards the funds of a Y. M. C. A. building.

Charles Woodward, Davidson Bros. and Buchanan & Co. have been placed on the unfair list by the Trades and Labor Council because these firms engaged E. Cook, a contractor, to build a store for them. E. Cook being already on the unfair list. Mr. Woodward vigorously protests against this action in the press. He believes that the Trades and Labor Council have gone too far and are committing an illegal action.

The Hotel Badminton has been purchased from its owner, Mr. J. Smith, of London, England, by Mr. J. W. Wallace.

PAINTERS MAY STRIKE.

Toronto, May 29.—The Master Painters' Association decided that after Monday they will pay not more than 30 cents per hour to journeymen. The men may strike.

FUNERAL OF JOHN MACLAREN.

Brockville, May 29.—The funeral of the late John MacLaren, who died in Kamloops, B. C., from injuries received by falling from a horse, took place here yesterday, and was largely attended.

FOR SMOOT'S EXPULSION.

Presbyterian Assembly Advocates Ejection of Mormon from Senate.

Los Angeles, May 29.—The Presbyterian General Assembly today unanimously adopted resolutions placing upon the people of the United States their most earnest efforts to secure the expulsion of Apostle Reed Smoot from the national senate.

The preamble declares that the Mormon church "persists in the active encouragement and practice of polygamy and Smoot is in cordial sympathy with it as a divine institution."

The 115th General Assembly of the Presbyterian church dissolved this afternoon, all business before it having been completed.

ORSMAN DEBARRED.

Donnell's Refused Entry at the Henley Regatta.

New York, May 29.—Ferdinand Donnell, the noted amateur oarsman of New Orleans, who entered for the Diamond Sculls at Henley, has been rejected by the Henley authorities, and consequently will not row for the most prized trophy of amateur sculling world, as a divine institution.

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Donnell's Refused Entry at the Henley Regatta.

Mining On Mainland

Marcus Daly's Huge Undertaking at the Little Town of Hedley.

Colony of Eastern Lobsters Meet Untimely End Through Carelessness.

Merchants Protest Against Unfair Action of Trades and Labor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 29.—The people of British Columbia have little conception of the enormous amount of quiet work being done on a large scale in the different mining sections of the province. About three years ago M. K. Rogers examined 18 claims belonging to the Yale Mining Company, on the Shuswap. On his report Marcus Daly paid \$80,000 for the properties. Mr. Rogers was put in charge. He is a very quiet, very patient and a very conservative man, and the outside world knew little of what he was doing. This week he passed through Vancouver on his return trip from Seattle, where he was completing arrangements for the installation of an electric plant, which will cost \$100,000. The plant will light the town of Hedley, the concentrating mill, and the underground workings. It was decided by Mr. Rogers that he would make a mine of the property before, and heavy expenditure was made

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company Limited Liability.

No. 27, Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

\$25.00 REWARD.

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THE CRISIS.

Colonel Prior is still the Premier of British Columbia. The new matter insinuated into the political situation has been disposed of by the House. It has been ventilated in the legislature, and neither the committee of investigation nor a single member of the legislature has ventured to accuse Colonel Prior of any personal action calculated to disturb the confidence of any man in his honor and integrity. The motives which inspired the pressing of this matter were not such as to bear investigation, and those who were inspired by these motives seem to have had the decency to be ashamed of them. It is not fair political fighting to attack the personal honor of a political opponent from a political motive. That is the one great canon of political warfare carried on in British countries where fair play has as high a sanction as statute law. We are aware that any one so attacked cannot shelter himself under the plea of an unfair motive on the part of his enemies, and also that if the attack is successful, his honor is gone, no matter what motive inspired his traducers. Of course in the present case we know that now, those who pressed the matter of the Chinney Creek cable are extremely anxious to present the view that an investigation was necessary in the face of charges made, and to avoid the accusation that they adopted the charges as their own. They were, if they choose to say so, the friends of the honor of Colonel Prior, eager to do him service and vindicate his reputation. We surely shall not quarrel with them for the adoption of an attitude certainly Colonel Prior's from the beginning, somewhat tardily and somewhat doubtfully their own. Whether it is that certain members of the House have been to their own joy convinced of the unimpaired personal honor of Colonel Prior, or whether, willing enough to damn the man in order to accomplish his political downfall, they did not dare, it is certain that the honor of the Premier was not impeached in a legislature which he does not control. We do not know that Colonel Prior could have desired or could have received a more complete or a more thorough vindication. Colonel Prior has political friends he has also political opponents. But the best friends he had in the legislature yesterday were his own dignity and candor. It may be that the aspect of a man who saved this country from wanton plunder, who stands absolutely and essentially for the government of the country by its people in their interests, who desires nothing more than vindication or condemnation at the hands of the people, whose every action in office, or out of office, bespeaks an open mind, and an honest heart, it may be, we say, that the aspect of such a man, with the fabric of government rent under him through his sturdy advocacy of the interests of British Columbia, yet standing undaunted and undismayed, impressed the House, as it impresses the public, with the utter and ridiculous incongruity of an accusation which would put him on the level of a petty larceny thief. Be that as it may, the attitude of the House was that of respectful sympathy and universal discredit of attacks directed against the personal honor of the Premier. So far as this question is concerned, Colonel Prior has an immense majority for his vindication in a House where he apparently possesses a majority for no other purpose. Far be it from us to enter upon so delicate a question as the confidential relations between the Lieutenant-governor and his first minister. We are aware that the Crown could never take advice from a first minister of whose personal honor the Crown was in reasonable doubt. The constitutional question which is interesting, is as to how the Crown can become apprized of such a doubt, and as to how such a doubt can be confirmed or resolved. In this case the Crown was the recipient of a letter from a private member. That is the fact. As to the question of the confirmation or resolution of such a doubt, we understand that the findings of the investigating committee are to be directly submitted to the Crown, creating a most interesting constitutional situation which, in view of the condition of the legislature, becomes involved and complicated to the last degree. But as a Court of honor we do not know that there is any to which a man would more freely commit his reputation than to the occupant of such a high office as that conveying the dignity and prerogative of the British Crown, adorned by the private virtues and character of our present Lieutenant-governor, so that the issue may be awaited with confidence.

THE UNSPEAKABLE SCOT.

The Daily News of London makes this extraordinary comment upon the educational policy in England of the present government. "England," it says, "being able to rely on Scotchmen to provide her with intelligence, has never felt the need of education. She can even afford to employ Scotchmen in destroying what she once had." This, of course, is the bitter and sarcastic comment of a virulent opponent of the government's educational policy. What is there about it that gives it its sting for a thing it undoubtedly has? England has never taken kindly to a non-atmospheric system of education. On the other hand, a Scotchman's one idea is to have his children taught "to think

for themselves." So much is this the case that the phrase "to think for yourself" is a Scotch proverb we might say, descriptive of the meaning and end of education. The "atmosphere" theory of education is incompatible with this. Its very essence consists of a moulding and training of the character along certain social and religious lines. The school board system is entirely inconsistent with the "atmosphere" theory of education. Therefore the school boards have been abolished in England. This may be a good thing or a bad thing, but it is something which does not make for individual efficiency. After all there is nothing like teaching a man "to think for himself" if you desire that man to be a potent and effective factor in society. Intellectual individuality is the only basis of practical efficiency. A system of education not based upon intellectual individuality, its encouragement and fostering, is one which will never produce strong and efficient men. That is certain, and that is the reason why the present policy in England is a policy of retrogression.

PARTY LINES.

We understand from the Times that Colonel Prior and Mr. Joseph Martin are in a conspiracy to divide the province of British Columbia on party lines at the next general election, and that we have admitted it. It is needless to point out that no such conspiracy exists or could exist for any such purpose. The movement for party lines is one which began not among the leaders or representatives, but among the people. Mr. Joseph Martin declared that the election of 1898 was a movement in the direction of party lines, and that he was invited into politics in British Columbia to assist in supplanting the Turner party by the Liberal party. This may have been the case on the part of some Liberals, we believe it was, but it was certainly not the case with the Conservative members of the provincial party who were many and influential. We do know, however, that in very many constituencies only Liberal candidates were favored by the Provincial party. Some short time after this election, a convention of Conservatives was held at Vancouver, at which it was determined to contest the next general election on party lines. This resolution was not acted upon. We believe that only one member of the House was elected as a straight party line Conservative, Mr. Thomas Taylor of Revelstoke. But in an increasing number of constituencies the party line issue was fairly and squarely drawn as the real determining feature of the election. Since then the demand for party lines has been becoming more and more insistent every day, until at last everyone recognizes party lines as inevitable, whether they approve of them or not. To say that the advocacy of party lines is a conspiracy between Colonel Prior and Joseph Martin is a blatant absurdity. The demand for party lines has never come from the politicians at all, but from the people. Colonel Prior has been a consistent advocate of the introduction of party lines as the proper solution of provincial politics. He attended the Revelstoke convention in exactly the same capacity as Mr. John Houston, the president of the provincial Liberal-Conservative Association attended it, and as Mr. Richard McBride, the leader of the opposition attended it, as a member of the rank and file of the Conservative party. All of these gentlemen were under honorable obligations to Liberals in their present positions in provincial politics. The party did not ask them in any manner to repudiate these obligations, which terminated with a certain event. There was no treachery involved in anybody. Anything that went on at that convention might be published upon the hilltops so far as that goes. One thing, however, it may be as well to point out, and that is that that convention represented a body of opinion in the country which is perfectly harmonious and perfectly decided as to what it wants; and that it can make mince-meat of any Conservative politician, who was present, who might propose to ignore it. We have heard, we do not know what truth there is in it, that the present opposition proposes to remain a composite party after the present legislature is dissolved. If so, it will have to be under another leader. We have heard again, we do not know the truth of it, that a beautiful scheme is on foot to patch up a government which will not bring on an election at all, provided Colonel Prior resigns. A majority of the members of the legislature desire an immediate dissolution, and would unquestionably refuse to supply any Premier who would not agree to ask for it. But we are told that the leader of the opposition maintains his attitude of opposition to supply, in order to prevent a dissolution. If so, his attitude is as unfair to the House, we do not say to Colonel Prior, as it is to the business interests of the country. A dissolution the country must have, with supply passed if possible, without if necessary. But if the latter course is necessary a very heavy responsibility will rest upon those who prefer their selfish intrigues to their duty as representatives.

THE SAGE OF CONCORD.

The memory of Ralph Waldo Emerson has been to some extent revived through the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birthday. It is strange that we should use the word revived, and yet how much Emerson is admired by those who have never read his works, and who cannot read his works. The literature produced by certain men is so vivid that it saturates the generation immediately following with its ideas, and their methods of expression, to such an extent that the works themselves become manuals of the commonplace, and wholly unreadable. If we look at Tennyson's "In Memoriam," we are struck at once by the familiar commonplace ideas upon philosophy which inspire it. We forget that it was the beauty and clearness of their teaching in this poem which has made them commonplace. The fame of all writers passes through a similar eclipse, that of some never re-emerges, for which we should be truly thankful. But while it is in eclipse, it is impossible to say whether it will ever emerge again or not. Possibly for that reason the commemoration of Emerson stirred by the anniversary of his birthday, is hallowed to the last degree. He was marked the outcome of a long line of ancestors, whose energies were all determined in the same direction. So far

back as the biographers have been able to trace them, the ancestors of Mr. Emerson were clergymen. His father, grandfather, great grandfather, and their predecessors had the preaching and ministering gift. They were intellectual, eloquent, practical. On both sides of his family Mr. Emerson came of clerical stock. He was the product of Puritanism. Young Ralph Waldo Emerson, too, was designed and trained for the pulpit. He had five brothers. Death removed his father, Rev. William Emerson, pastor of the First Unitarian church of Boston, when Ralph Waldo was in his eighth year. The family had only small resources. Upon his mother, a woman of serene piety, and his aunt, a scholar and a book lover, devolved the training of the boys. As a lad young Emerson inspired a remarkable love and reverence among his schoolmates, as several of them have testified. Bookishness was early developed. From books he learned probably more than his instructors could teach him, and this was fitting, for by books he was destined to become a great teacher. At 26 he had graduated from Harvard, completed his divinity course, been appointed for the ministry, and installed in the pulpit of the Second Unitarian church of Boston. Three years later, after displaying undoubted preaching talent, he abandoned the calling for which he had qualified himself, to become a writer, poet, philosopher, dreamer, and lecturer. Emerson was a great admirer and warm friend of Thomas Carlyle. To admire Carlyle, particularly to have discerned in him the qualities of stupendous genius, before he became famous, is in itself an evidence of greatness. But Carlyle was also a great admirer of Emerson, the value of which as a tribute to Emerson's real greatness, is diminished by the fact that Carlyle also admired James Anthony Froude. At the same time, the fame of Emerson cannot be appraised by us of this day and generation. If some day he reawakes the echoes in men's souls, as he awoke them before, when his work was fresh, then he was a great man. If not, then he was merely the exponent of an evanescent phase of human thought and emotion. "He was not of an age, but for all time," can be said with certainty of few.

PRESS COMMENT.

A scheme to hire household servants by the hour is being evolved here, the proposed bureau of Boston women, whose work with the servant-girl problem has made them fertile in expedients. The expedient is to hire out the services of girls as men to be trained for the service, and a certificate of competence is given to the girls. The bureau, which makes application to work by the hour will be necessary in order for a woman to secure a job, and some girls are already engaged upon the course of instruction covers ironing, cleaning, cooking and sewing.—Portland Oregonian.

The other day the managers of the American Bible Society "rounded up" their work of eighty-seven years and found that they had disposed of 72,670,783 Bibles, in many tongues, but chiefly in English. This looks like an enormous total, but it divides by the number of the world's population, and the result is that the work of the British and Foreign Society, which, up to March 31, 1902, had distributed 15,038,845 copies of the Scriptures.—New York Mail and Express.

In the English cities of Birmingham, Bolton, Bradford, Leeds, Leicester, Manchester, Nottingham and Salford, the price of gas is from 56 to 68 cents per 1,000 feet. Among cities owning their own gasworks annual profits are reported as follows: Bolton, \$29,000; Nottingham, \$135,000; Bolton, \$120,000; and Birmingham, \$2,700.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The compulsory arbitration law of New Zealand has the merit, among others, of causing probably an increased importation of goods from New Zealand. A New Zealand manufacturer is quoted by the London Times correspondent as stating that in view of the minimum wage fixed by the arbitration court, it would pay him better to import American boots and shoes for his customers than to make them, notwithstanding the 25 per cent duty imposed on boots and shoes by the New Zealand tariff law. Furniture makers are actually importing various lines of furniture, in spite of the 25 per cent duty, and say it pays them better than manufacturing. This is in consequence of an increase of wages from 26 to 31 cents per hour for the arbitration fact. As the manufacturers are unable to make furniture at a profit under the official wage scale, while the duty remains at the present figure, the workmen demand an increased duty. To this, on the other hand, consumers object, saying that there is no limit in sight.—Baltimore Sun.

Valuable as was the King's trip to Portugal, Italy and France in bringing about a closer approach to international relations, even greater results may be anticipated from his Majesty's visit to St. Petersburg and Berlin. At the funeral of the late Czar it was Edward VII, who walked by the side of the present Emperor, who so much resembles in appearance our own Prince of Wales, and the tender affection shown by the King to the young Czar had a great influence on the minds of those who witnessed it. Similarly, when Queen Victoria died, Edward VII, as more widely known, friend and helper than Wilhelm II.—Naval and Military Record.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

J. B. Graves, the well known gentleman of Nicola, was in on his spring trip this week, and took out with him upwards of a thousand head of beef cattle which he had purchased in the district, chiefly at the Mission. He purchased about 700 head of this. Wood alone.—Vernon News.

Revelstoke citizens paid a total of \$8,000 for life insurance premiums last year. Vancouver, \$10,000 and Victoria, \$82,000. So says the Insurance Press. United States companies paid \$20,163,282 in claims during the same period. Revelstoke Herald.

A recent issue of a Montreal French paper contains the statement that Frank Vaughan, ex-chief of the Rossland police force, was one of the victims of the Frank disaster. The publication has a photo reproduction of Vaughan, and traces his path from the time he joined the British army to his leaving Rossland for Vancouver over a year ago. The name Vaughan appeared in the list of killed at Frank, but few people here imagined that the ex-police chief was the man. His friends now hope that the report is incorrect, but the Montreal newspaper seems to have the assurance of the accuracy of its report.—Rossland Miner.

Distance always lends color to an event. In a London paper a report of the Frank disaster was closed with these words: "The country for twenty miles around the town is to be covered with lava and scoria, and a tremendous slide of rock buried the houses and engulfed the living people."—New Denver Ledger.

There is nothing that indicates the prosperity of a town more surely than its buildings going up and street improvements under way. As regards the former, Trout Lake is doing very well.—Trout Lake Topics.

H. Mawdsley and N. O'Brien returned yesterday to Crawford from the headquarters of the St. Mary's river with five handsome bear skins, the result of a week's hunt. After obtaining supplies they intended returning to the mountains for a month, hoping to secure a large number more bear skins while the fur continues in good condition.—Nelson News.

The Royal Bank of Canada has decided to open a branch in Chilliwack as soon as offices can be prepared. The bank has several temporary quarters, which will be fitted up at once, pending completion of arrangements now on foot to secure more commodious and up-to-date offices. The authorities of the bank are fully alive to the possibilities of this district and are confident of receiving the hearty support of the community.—Chilliwack Progress.

BUSY BEE'S LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

(By James Montague.)
Yale University enriches the language with the new and effective slang expression "stung," a substitute for "stuck."—News Item.
Now doth the little busy bee,
Improve our mother tongue.
By adding to its store of slang
The new expression "stung."
Observe how much the language gains
In this most priceless gem—
Instead of being stuck for drinks,
We are now "stung" for them.
Not only apt this figure, but
Consistent, furthermore;
For if a man purchases he "stung."
He naturally is "sore."
And when he's sore, the self-same bee
Dorh more improve his lot
By adding wax to metaphor,
With which he "waxes hot."
Our ends are oft-times shaped for us
By some divinity;
But think how much more fortunate
Is this stung busy bee.
Whose end is simply to supply
A need for the young.
Besides enriching English with
This noble slang word "stung."

MEN AND THINGS.

Samuel Hill of Elgin has the distinction of being the first colored man in Canada to ask a municipality to elect him mayor. He circulated a petition among the voters, but afterwards withdrew from the race. Hill was a slave during the Mexican war, and accompanied his master through that war. At present he is the Elgin pound master, and is a unique character in that city.

Some of Solomon J. Solomon's most attractive pictures have been painted by light. He has accustomed himself to artificial light, and the academicians consider that every artist should do so, especially in London, where it so often happens that the sun ceases to shine for weeks at a time. The portrait of Mr. Zangwill, one of his most successful pictures, was painted in less than six hours by Mr. Solomon, who is one of the most rapid painters of portraits living.

A medal of honor was presented to Colonel Johnson L. De Peyster of Tivoli, N. Y., recently in recognition of the fact that he raised the first American flag over the capital in Richmond on the night of April 4, 1862, when the Union troops entered the city. Colonel De Peyster's friends have several times endeavored to get the war department to recognize his gallantry, but without success. On the ground that it is only for bravery in action that medals of honor are awarded. To supply the omission, the colonel's friends made up a nurse and had the medal made, which was presented to him.

At a recent meeting of Confederate veterans in Richmond a story was told which if true, shows that once at least Grant lost his characteristic imperturbability. While he was in Virginia during the civil war an old lady sent her grandson to ask where he was going. The general answered gruffly: "Tell your grandmother that I am going to Richmond or Petersburg or heaven or hell." The boy came back in half an hour and said to the Federal commander: "My grandmother says you ought to go to Richmond because General Lee is there; you can't go to Petersburg because General Beauregard is there, and you can't go to heaven because General Jackson is there."

RESISTIBILITIES.

The Doctor: You have a bad cold, Mr. Jiggs. Will you give some salt water to drink?—Jiggs: Oh, never mind, doctor. You can have it for nothing.—Harvard Lampoon.

Sunday School Teacher:—Now, Johnny, what is the golden text? Johnny (whose father is in politics) in a multitude of comeliness there is wisdom.—Baltimore American.

Prize fighting is a cruel and unnatural sport. It is surely so, sometimes I heard of a pugilist the other day who was actually knocked speechless.—Cincinnati Commercial.

She: A well-known writer says that in order to succeed a man must be 95 per cent backbone. He: Oh, I don't know. A good many who have managed to arrive are 95 per cent cheek.—Chicago Daily News.

"Is my daughter familiar with the great composers?" asked Mrs. Crotch. "Madame," said the music teacher, with a look of desperation, "she is not merely familiar with them, she is impertinent."—Washington Star.

Spilled His Romance:—George: I see nothing in your shoes. A New York man: Your father would forgive me, Ethel—I'm sure he would. George:—How can you be sure? Ethel:—I felt a little nervous on that score and I asked him.—Click-Me-Up.

Old Pedagogy:—When you teach your pupils that two apples added to two apples make four apples you believe in demonstration.

A Kidney Sufferer

FOR
Fourteen Years.
TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS
THE BACK.
Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.
Consulted Five Different Doctors.

Doan's
Kidney Pills
FINALLY MADE A
COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, flooding specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of boyhood."
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Before the recruit can be said to have joined the British army his name must be entered 62 times and that of his superior officer 22 times in the documents required by the war office.

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The Lace Sale

Was a Big Attraction to hundreds yesterday, and although we were busy all day we have still Eight Tables and Counters devoted to the sale of Laces today.

Special Book Offering today and Sale of Fancy Pots—listed in yesterday's paper.

\$1.25 for Men's
\$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50
TROUSERS
ON SALE TODAY

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\$2.75, \$2.90, \$3.25,
\$3.50 and \$3.75
TROUSERS
ON SALE TODAY

NEW STOCK COLLARS AND TIES FOR LADIES' AT SPECIAL PRICES TODAY.
SILK STOCKS, TURNOVERS, of colored velvet—TODAY..... 25c.
CORDED SILK TIES, trimmed velvet—TODAY..... 25c.
50c. STOCKS AND TIES—TODAY..... 50c.
SEE WINDOWS.
BELTS
LADIES' SILK BELTS—Special at..... 25c., 50c. and 75c.
LADIES' 50c. BLACK CASHMERE HOSE—TODAY..... 35c. a pair
(Different weights, but every pair in this lot worth 35c.)
1-1 and 2-1 RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE, for Children; values, 30c., 35c. and 40c.—TODAY and while they last..... 25c. a pair
We always give Extra Value in CHILDREN'S HOSE at 25c.; but it is only once in a long while that we get hold of such good values as these.
LADIES' OXFORDS
TWO SPECIAL LINES AT..... \$2.50
Patent Leather and Kid Oxfords with patent tip. This is the second lot to come in during the past month and they will sell quickly TODAY.
BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS, the Dependable Kinds..... \$1.40, \$1.65 and \$2.00 a pair.
SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' COSTUMES MONDAY. PARTICULARS LATER.

strating the proposition by giving them the apples, do you? Kindergarten Teacher:—Certainly, sir. By that means they get both the sun and the substance.—Chicago Tribune.

It is reported from Athens that the Athenian Archaeological Institute of the United States has furnished Professor Richardson with the means to carry on excavations on the site of the ancient city of Corinth. The work is to be confined to a special part of the city, and is expected to occupy several years.

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A new display of pictures are being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters block.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

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Good Watering Cans at small prices. These cans are made of good stout tin painted inside and out; they have long spouts well braced; also good zinc roses that screw off and on. Prices 25c. to 90c., at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

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CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, AND FURNISHERS. 83 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Committee Meeting.—The Victoria Education Board met last night in the Mayor's parlors, and received the accounts and wound up the outstanding business.

Coke Ovens Working.—The Cumberland coke ovens are working again, and the surplus coal is being stored in the bunkers. The mines are being worked in single shifts.

Y. W. C. A. Worker.—Miss Annie M. Reynolds, general secretary of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, of London, Eng., is in Seattle. She will address a mass meeting at 8 p.m. tomorrow, and a report is being made to arrange for her to visit this city and address meetings here.

Ministerial Association.—The regular meeting of the Ministerial Association will be held on Monday at 10:30 a.m. in the rooms of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. As this is the closing meeting of the season, a full attendance is requested. Visiting ministers will be welcome.

E. & N. Excursions.—A great crowd is expected to take advantage of the low rates prevailing on the E. & N. tomorrow to Shawinigan and intermediate points, and special arrangements have been made for their accommodation. Trains will leave at 9 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4:25 p.m. The fare to Shawinigan is 50c. return; children half fare. The rate to Golden and return is 35 cents; children 20c.

Funeral Yesterday.—The funeral of Theophilus Tracy took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 130 Fort street, at 2:30 p.m., where service was conducted by the Rev. J. P. Hicks, and at the grave. Appropriate hymns were sung at the residence. There was a large attendance of friends and many floral tributes. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: J. H. Baker, J. J. Townsend, J. J. Fisher, A. Lee, G. S. Perkins and T. F. Oliver.

Retail Clerks.—The committee appointed at the last meeting of the association to settle on a date and make all the necessary arrangements for the first annual picnic up the Arm, will submit a report at the meeting on Tuesday night. This association is doing strong right along. All the right goods clerks are going to join. The first thing that they have achieved is the closing of retail stores at 6 o'clock in the evenings. This will be put into force at the beginning of next month.

New Premises.—Sylvester Bros. will move into their new premises on Yates street about the middle of June. They are expected to be in on the first of next month, but owing to the carpenters' strike and the delay of the rate of which is coming from Toronto, they will not be able to do so. They are going to introduce all the up-to-date machinery that is required in their business, and when the place is fitted up, they feel confident they will be able to compete with any of the firms in the business.

Yukon Fare Low.—Steamship companies operating to the Yukon are quoting through rates to the Klondike for the first time this season at \$20.00. The rates are expected to be lower than ever before, and less than half what they were when the first through quotations were made several years ago, with the completion of the White Pass & Yukon route. The rates announced are \$20 first class and \$15 second class. This is for a continuous voyage of all water and land travel a distance of about 1,500 miles. Of the total distance the travel has only 111 miles of land travel, and this by rail from Skagway to White Horse.

A Strike Effect.—That the strike affecting the operations of the Vancouver Island collieries is having a very injurious effect on the shipping business is evident from the fact that the bulk Richard III, in tow of the tug Richard Holroyde, sailed yesterday for the Treadwell mine, Douglas Island, Alaska, carrying a cargo of 1,750 tons of King country. The ship is owned by the Treadwell mine, Douglas Island, Alaska, and is operated by the Treadwell mine. The ship is carrying a cargo of 1,750 tons of King country. The ship is owned by the Treadwell mine, Douglas Island, Alaska, and is operated by the Treadwell mine.

To Offset Esquimalt.—The United States government has taken important steps towards the fortifying of Puget Sound, for the purpose, so some of the Sound papers say, of offsetting Esquimalt. The United States secretary of the Navy has ordered what will be known as Coast Defence District No. 1. It will include that part of the Pacific Coast between latitude 42 degrees north and the northern boundary. The commandant of the district will be the commandant of the Puget Sound navy yard, and in time of war the officer second in command will be the inspector of the Thirteenth Light-house district. Puget Sound is designated as the torpedo boat base of the defence district.

"Alice in Wonderland."—A matinee performance of "Alice in Wonderland" will be given at the Victoria at 2 p.m. today, and on the evening of Monday, June 1, at 8 p.m. The company is devoted to providing a Children's Ward at the Royal Jubilee hospital, it is hoped that all will make an effort to make the last performance a bumper one. The company consists of a number of children, together with the easy running of the performance, will make it one long to be remembered. To ensure an overflowing audience, regular prices will be charged, 75c, 50c, and 25c. It is hoped that every one for the good of the cause will endeavor by their presence to make this the last production a crowning success.

Rush to Nomo.—Great crowds are leaving the Sound cities for Nomo and the steamship accommodation is entirely inadequate. Good reason exists to believe that the first sailing vessels will leave behind in the neighborhood of 1,000 persons desirous of transportation to the gold fields. Certainly there will be neither first class nor steerage accommodations left on the vessels now scheduled. Already some of the vessels contemplate sacrificing freight space to passenger room. On the larger Nomo passenger carriers very few first class cabin berths remain unsold. Steerage accommodations are in almost as great a demand. The vessels practically sold out are the Senator, the Roanoke, the Centennial, Oregon and Ohio. The Nomo passenger rates are somewhat less than those of the other vessels. They range from \$20 and \$40, second class, to \$60 and \$100, first class.

Important Commission.—The Treasury Department under Albatross is expected to arrive in Seattle from San Francisco, June 12, and on the following day will sail for the North with the special commission appointed in April to investigate the fisheries of Alaska. The work of the party will be in charge of Dr. David Starr Jordan, of the Leland Stanford University, of California. The other members of the party are: Lieut. Francis Swift, of the navy, who will command the Albatross; Claudius Butler, naturalist; Albert J. Nelson, Wisner, a field superintendent of the fisheries commission; Dr. Harold Heath, of Stanford university; Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, of the same institution; F. M. Chamberlain, a naturalist of the Fisheries Commission; Henry G. Passett and Prof. H. S. Davies, of the Washington State University, and A. H. Baldwin, an artist. Besides these there will be about 40 recruits, comprising the crews of the vessel, fishermen and other assistants. From Seattle the vessel will take the party first to Nanaimo, then in the order named, to Prince Edward Island, Kaniak Island, Kaniak Island, Loring Island, Shelikof Sound, and Bay and Nushagak.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting.—The Rev. G. Dean will address a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon in the Assembly rooms.

Dawson Mail Service.—The inauguration of the summer mail service through Dawson direct begins for this season with the next sailing of the Princess May, on June 2. During the winter season all mail is reduced strictly to first class or letter mail, newspapers are not to be carried and the parcel post is also suspended as far as the Yukon is concerned.

Canada Leads.—According to advices received by the Canadian exhibit at the National exhibition has been awarded the highest prize for the general arrangement and excellence of the different samples shown. The exhibit consists of a solid metal beautifully decorated with the Honorable Sydney A. Fisher just before leaving for Canada on the 8th inst. The Osaka exhibition continues to attract great attention.

For Seal Islands.—H. G. Chichester, special agent of the United States Treasury Department, arrived in Seattle yesterday and will sail north to the Pribilof Islands, on the revenue cutter Bear, which is expected to arrive from San Francisco today. For the last ten years Mr. Chichester has been in charge of the United States Treasury Department's work in that section. He maintains that the seal industry, which is not borne out by the statements of sealers who hunted this spring.

K. of P.—Far West Lodge. K. of P., last evening elected officers as follows for the term beginning July 1: Chas. J. McIlhenny, W. M.; W. Von Rhein, vice-chancellor; J. Ingram, prelate; Rev. R. B. Hylle (re-elected); master of works; W. W. White, secretary; J. W. Elliott, treasurer; Harry Weber (re-elected); master of finance; W. R. Smith (re-elected); master of exchequer; S. L. Redgrave (re-elected); master-at-arms; W. J. Johnson (re-elected); inside guard; J. W. H. Hendricks (re-elected); outside guard; J. W. Elliott (re-elected). A committee was appointed to arrange for a picnic on Dominion Day.

Scouting a Boom.—American land speculators who reaped such a harvest by operating in the Northwest are turning their attention to northern British Columbia. W. M. Fisher and A. A. Northcott, who arrived in Victoria last night, left yesterday for Port Simpson on the steamer Danube. Mr. Fisher represents Chicago capitalists who are looking for an opening in the West, and who are impressed with the vast possibilities of the Northwest. There is little doubt of a railway being built in the near future, the interest they take is likely to develop into action very shortly.

Coke For Crofton.—Today the first consignment of coke of the 2,000 tons ordered from the Wilkeson Coke Company by the Crofton smelter will arrive in Victoria. In view of the receipt of this coke from the State of Washington, there is now no possibility of the Crofton smelter being forced to close down on account of lack of fuel. Ore from the first time this season is expected to arrive at Crofton. There are now in the C. P. R. yards at Vancouver eight or nine cars loaded with ore from the Lone Pine mine. These ore-laden White Pass & Yukon route cars are being loaded by the large transfer just as rapidly as they can be handled. From Ladysmith the cars are run over the E. & N. Railway to Crofton.

Big Atlin Dredge.—All arrangements are being perfected by W. J. Robinson of Philadelphia, for transporting the big dredge to Atlin to work on Pine creek. The dredge is in frame at the yards of the Royal City mills, New Westminster. It has been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. E. P. Cameron, superintendent of construction for the Western Engineering and Construction Company of San Francisco, which has the contract for installing the dredging plant. The dredge will be knocked down at New Westminster and transported by steamer to Skagway, thence to Atlin via Cariboo crossing. Some of the dredge timbers were shipped on the steamer Anur. The heaviest portion of the knocked down dredge weighs three and a half tons.

No Winter Travel.—The winter has passed and Behring sea and Yukon river steamer navigation is at hand again, with not a single person having arrived from Nomo during the closed season of 1902. It is the first time since the discovery of the camp in 1898 that some one has not traveled out overland to tell of the winter news of the most interesting placer gold camp in Alaska. Heretofore two, three and four persons have come out each winter. Some would take the trail overland to Katmai or Bannockburn, while others journeyed over the ice and snow of the Yukon's long and wandering course. But the last winter none attempted the hazardous journey. At least no news of the coming of any one has been received by wire in advance, and it is safe to say that no one made the start.

More and More of It.—Nearly every day brings to the front something new in the way of home production. Only a day or two ago a display of British Columbia-grown fruit exhibited in Fred Carne's windows, corner Yates and Broad streets, was equal if not superior to anything of its kind ever seen, and drew on the windows to inspect it. Yesterday the same windows were decorated with a grand display of The Western Rocky Mountain Brand of condensed milk, with a monster Rocky Mountain sheep's head which is the trademark of the company, poised in the centre of the large window. The new brand of milk is said to be of the highest grade, and is another striking instance of the steady growth of home manufacture, and of the absolute importance of the home industry. The cannery is stationed at Mission, B. C.

B. C. Electric Railway.—The British Columbia Electric Railway Company, 3114, announces for the year ending March 31, 1903, operating profits, \$51,928; estimated London office and general, \$3,500; debenture interest, \$11,142; preference interest and dividend, \$10,750; balance available for depreciation, reserve funds and dividends on deferred stock, \$29,536. The amount of debenture and share capital at end of year, \$717,600. Out of the above profits, \$225 had been transferred to the reserve fund, and \$23,285 had been transferred to the reserve fund. The amount of debenture and share capital to March 31, 1903, as shown above, does not include the issue of \$175,000 Vancouver Power debentures, as the company had not, up to that date, received any of the money to be contributed by the Vancouver Power Company.

A Busy Author.—Victoria is getting a lot of excellent advertising in one way or another, but in none more effectively than through the persistency with which Miss Agnes Deans Cameron keeps contributing manuscript to the popular magazines of the continent. One can hardly pick up a monthly nowadays without running across something from the pen of this prolific author. The latest is a story entitled "The Avatar of Jack Pemberton," appearing in the May number of the Pacific Monthly. Miss Cameron uses lots of local coloring in the plot, and makes one of the characters a charming love tale of a supposition happening in the Far North to one who lived "before" according to the Theosophical re-incarnation theory. The story is illustrated with drawings by E. J. Murray, and is given a large place in the "main" of the magazine.

Had Packages.—Three drunks were taken in by the police last night, and the trio will face the police magistrate this morning.

In Chambers.—In the estate of Dixon Irwin, deceased, letters of administration were granted to the widow by Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem, upon the application of Thornton Fell.

Labor Commission.—The next sitting of the labor commission is to be held in Vancouver. It is stated that Mr. J. H. Hawthorthwaite, M. P. for Nanaimo, has been asked to represent the labor unions and watch proceedings in their behalf.

Shipped Sealskins.—Yesterday morning two freight cars were laden with 45 casks of seal skins, representing the coast catch of the schooners of the Victoria Sealing Company. The shipment is being sent via the E. & N. and the C. P. R. to the market in London, Eng.

C. P. R. Change.—An official circular has been issued by the C. P. R. announcing the appointment of Mr. A. J. Cambie of Vancouver to the position of traveling freight agent of the railway, with headquarters in Seattle, in succession to Mr. S. Sherman. Mr. Cambie has for some time been city freight agent, and will be succeeded in that position by Mr. P. M. Beasley, of the Seattle office of the company. The changes will go into effect on Monday next.

Farewell Party.—A. O. U. W. Hall was the scene of an interesting social function last night, when a large number of guests spent a pleasant evening at a farewell party tendered to Miss Milne of this city, one of Victoria's popular young ladies, who is leaving to take up her residence in Seattle. The farewell party was tendered to Miss Milne by Mrs. Lester, and a goodly number of merry-makers were present at the dance, at which Miss Milne said goodbye to her Victoria friends. The hall was prettily decorated, and with good music, smooth floor, and other arrangements in keeping, a most pleasant evening was spent.

Found Drowned.—The remains of Charles Phillips, a West Coast Indian, 20 years of age, were found upright, with the feet fast in the mud, near Rock Bay bridge, yesterday morning. A child saw the body and the police were notified. Chief Langley and Constable Northcott, who went to the scene, secured the body and had it conveyed to the morgue. The dead Indian was last seen alive on the 18th, when he had been drinking. He had presumably gone from the city for the reserve, going around by the Esquimalt road, as the E. & N. bridge was closed, and had mistaken his way, going down Turner street into the water. An inquest will be held regarding his death today.

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS.

Recommend Baby's Own Tablets. "I would not be without them," is a very familiar sentence in their letters to us. The Tablets get this praise simply because no other medicine has ever done so much in relieving and curing the minor ills of infants and young children.

Mrs. Levi Perry, Roseway, N. S., says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Baby's Own Tablets for colic and constipation. I have never found anything to equal them for these troubles." Besides curing colic, constipation and indigestion, Baby's Own Tablets prevent cramps, break up colds, expel worms, allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, sweeten the stomach and promote health-giving sleep. Guaranteed to contain nothing opiate nor other harmful drugs. Sold at 25 cents a box by all druggists or may be had by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

C. E. Heard, rupture specialist at his office, Moody block, this week.

MODERN ICE CREAM PLANT INSTALLED AT COLD STORAGE. FRESH CREAM USED. TEL. 44.

EVERY HAT HAS ITS DAY

Today the Straw Hats are ready. There is an unusually large variety of shapes this year.

We have the popular straight crown, the boater and the soft top. The Greco shape—a variety of prices from 75c. to \$3.00. Imitation Panama \$1.50.

If you want to enjoy the luxury of a real Panama, we have them from \$5.00 to \$12 each.

GEO. R. JACKSON.

MEN'S HATTER AND HABERDASHER. 67 Government Street.

A. GREGG & SON.

Tailors. 62 Yates St.

Fine Striped Worsteds for Summer Suits.

English Worsteds, Serges

Fancy Trouserings.

Latest Styles

Gentlemen to be Dressed Well

You must get a suit of one of the

Bannockburn Tweeds

Made in the LATEST STYLE.

Remember no two alike, at

PEDEN'S

36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

CAMPBELL'S

New Whitewear



New Night Robes, Skirts, Drawers, Chemises, Corset Covers and White Aprons.

Light Summer Underwear in Cotton, Lisle Silk and Light Wool.

New Stock of Hosiery, Kid & Fabric Gloves

Prize Cups and Goblets

A special assortment in Sterling Silver, Silver Plate, English Oak, and Britannia Metal, at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$75.00 each, suitable for any event. ENAMELED SOUVENIRS in great variety, at moderate prices.

C. E. REDFERN,

43 GOVERNMENT ST.

Established 1862.

Telephone 118

Walter S. Fraser & Co., LIMITED.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE

LAWN MOWERS, WIRE NETTING, HOSE AND GARDEN TOOLS. English and Norway Iron, Steel, Steam and Water Pipe, Fittings, Brass Goods, Etc.

Blacksmith, Building, Mining and Logging Supplies.

Warehouse Trucks, Scales, Wheel Barrows, Picks, Shovels and Contractors' Plant, Etc.

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TELEPHONE NO. 6.

P.O. BOX 425.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Masterful Commercial Power

Such as is exerted each day in this store in behalf of its patrons, does not come by chance. It is the result of concentrated action, based upon the splendid principle that high quality and absolute truth should count first in dealing with the people.

MANITOBA CREAMERY BUTTER, 1 lb. blocks..... 25c.

HONEY, in glass, each lb. 15c.

SPRAWLERIES OR RASPBERRIES, per bottle..... 25c.

PURE NATIVE PORT, per bottle..... 25c.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD

Phone 28. 30 and 41 Johnson St.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

The best and latest varieties. Victoria Nursery, 244 Yates street.

G. E. WILKERSON.

REDUCTIONS

On Balance of

SPRING SUITINGS

A few lengths of these NEW ZEALAND WOOLLENS unsold.

Best of material, workmanship guaranteed.

THOMAS & GRANT

92 Government Street.

NEW SONGS OF MERIT

Here is one that was sung last season by Madame Melba with immense success—suitable alike for the parlor or as an encore number.

Three Green Bonnets

By Guy D'Harcourt.

We try new music over for you.

FLETCHER BROS.,

93 Government St.

Port Angeles

Lager Beer on draught at the Wilson Bar, 64 Yates street, 5c. per Glass.

M. H. McCABE,

Proprietor.

COAL! COAL!

NO SCARCITY OF COAL.

PHONE 407. PHONE 407.

We have to notify the public that we have not advanced the price of our coal; it is still \$8.00 per ton, sack or lump.

JAMES BAKER & CO.

The Latest New York Novelties.

In Embroidery Patterns for Shirt Waists, Stole and Lace Collars, New Brails and Cushion Tops; work done to order.

Mrs. W. H. Adams,

70 Douglas St.

MISS E. A. MESHER

ART NEEDLEWORK.

Hand-made Laces, Stamped Linens, Lace and Embroidery Materials.

534 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Tomato Plants

Home Team's First Defeat

University of Washington Wins Fast Game by Three to Two.

Same Teams Meet at Oak Bay This Afternoon in Battle Royal.

Somewhere bands are playing. Somewhere men are gay. But there's no joy among the rooters. For the game was thrown away.

The batter swung his nifty bat. And the pitcher tried a drop. And on the nose of curving ball. The bat was swung—kerplow.

For three bags quick he traveled. And Chase came to the bat. His pop was nudled full readily. But Smith could not stand pat.

No catcher yelled upon the line. And no one told him nay. So he made a dive for the home-plate. And they gave the game away.

Washington University 3, Victoria 2. And the spell is broken. It's a long time that has no turn. It was to have been the seventh straight, and another scalp was to dangle in the wigwam.

The local aggregation for the first



Smith looked around and told the fans to watch him—then things happened.

time this season quaffed of the bitter waters of defeat.

The ancient adage of the pitcher going to the well once too often only applies in part. Holness was the pitcher, but the metaphor in strict justice does not attach to him. His reputation is neither broken nor cracked, just merely scratched. He held the Academician down to six hits, caused no less than 16 of them to find nothing but holes in the atmosphere, and made two of the seven hits secured by the home team, and one of the brace of runs. That is a record not to be sneered at, and from every standpoint the adversity of yesterday is not attributable to "Jimmy."

An analysis of the causes of defeat show that they were in measure due to a combination of preventable circumstances. Yesterday's shifting of the fielding positions was possibly unavoidable, owing to the inability of Rithet and Haynes to put in an appearance, but it certainly weakened the team at very important posts. It is hoped that some arrangement may be made by which these kaleidoscopic changes may be avoided in future.

The Collegians bailing from Washington's hall of learning, are a snappy aggregation. They are midgots in appearance, but they get on the proverbial hustle of the busy ant and their daily diet must be spiced with a liberal proportion of pepper, ginger, and tobacco. To Washington University belongs the signal honor of being the first team to lower Victoria's colors this season, and if there is a lurking feeling that it is not for certain contingencies happening, which contingencies could just have well happened in favor of the home team, Victoria would have won, there is no desire to begrudge them the honors of victory. An umpire's lot is an unenviable one, and it is with great reluctance that any doubt is cast on Mr. Hall's decision in the fourth inning, when he called Emerson out at the plate when Spiedel dropped the ball. Smith's attempt to steal home from third in the last inning on Chase's short fly to left was a poor specimen of judgment on his

part, or on that of the coaches, who rushed him in on a chance that was just as perilous as risking one's reputation as a weather prophet on a prediction of sunshine in Vancouver.

Washington scored yesterday, but watch the home team retrieve itself today. The visitors have no license to defeat Victoria, and it will be dollars to doughnuts that the wiry and speedy "Varsity boys will have it put over them this afternoon in a way to wipe away every vestige of the slight tarnish placed by them on Victoria's fame. Both teams started the chimes pealing in their respective first essays with the stick. Leiser, the first up for the University, made first on Holness' overthrow, and by the time Chase returned it Leiser was on third. After Teats had struck out, Leiser scored on Brinker's two-bagger. Spiedel bunted to Holness, and Longfellow made a single, but Gibson fanned and Cole was retired on a grounder to Chase.

In Victoria's first, Smith singled. Chase put a grounder down forcing Smith. McConell walked and was assisted to second on Burnes sacrifice. Moore cracked out a single, scoring Chase and McConell. Goward making the third out on a grounder from Longfellow to Teats.

Washington tackled on another tally in the second. Straus fanned. Round was given a pass. Leiser made the second victim on a grounder from Emerson to Chase. Teats singled to left, and Moore made an overthrow to home. Round scoring. Brinker was retired on a grounder to Chase.

In Victoria's second, it looked good for some runs even as Foreing Smith had splintered the atmosphere into its original atoms in vain efforts to connect with the elusive sphere. Holness came to bat, and Washington's shortstop, who had given him the jaunty exclamation, "Give me something to do," Holness made two wild attempts and the visitors laughed aloud in their glee. Holness' thinking about in their right hand, and he banged the ball right past Washington's shortstop, who had dared him to make him busy. Smith was given a coupon to the initial pillow, and Chase followed with a "beaut" to left. Three men on bases and two gone, and it was up to McConell, but he poked a slow one at the pitcher and the grandstand had the consolation of revelling in dreams of what might have been if only McConell had found the trade mark. The teams settled down to gift-edged work, and a series of cyphers followed for five innings. The nimble Collegians held the home team in check, which there was no indication of letting go. The struggle keenly interested the spectators, and everyone waited for the fireworks, which failed to explode. In the eighth, Teats crushed a liner into Empire Hall. Brinker hit to centre, and Potts allowed the ball to pass him. Then Holness, for once in his career, made a wild pitch and Teats sprinted across the plate with what proved to be the winning run. Spiedel struck out. Longfellow hit to McConell, who cut off Brinker at the plate, and Longfellow was thrown out at second.

Holness in the last, inning fanned Gibson, Cole and Straus. Victoria came to bat for the last time, and it was still hoped that the game would be rescued. Holness, the first up, struck out, and it was like losing a purse containing all of a month's hard earned salary. Smith though brought everyone out of the depth of despondency by rapping out a lusty triple. Chase walked to the plate with "a do or die" air. He put up a ball into the just behind third, which was caught, and then Smith plunged the expectant crowd down a toboggan slide into a snow bank under which all hopes were buried, when by some freak of judgment he attempted to make home on the throw-in from the left fielder. There was another chance, and whilst Burnes on the home team is every bit as good a poet as is Longfellow for the Washington boys, and notwithstanding that he took chances at all kinds of balls during his times at bat, there was still

a chance. Fortane might have been holding this chance in reserve, but Smith turned his back on it and all that is left is to ponder on what might have happened if, etc.

Teats for Washington pitched a great game. He was steady, and he had a puzzling variety of speedy shots. Rithet and Haynes will have a hand for today's matinee performance out at Oak Bay, and the Washington Collegians will be given an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with all the scenery on the southern stretch of the cinder path.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	E.
Leiser, a. s.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Teats, b.	4	0	2	3	0	1	0
Brinker, 1. b.	4	1	0	2	0	0	0
Spiedel, c.	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Longfellow, 3. b.	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Gibson, 1. f.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cole, 2. b.	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Straus, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Round, c. f.	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
	33	3	6	27	11	2	

VICTORIA.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	E.
Smith, c.	3	1	0	2	3	0	0
Chase, 1. b.	3	1	0	5	0	0	0
McConell, c. s.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Burnes, 2. b.	4	0	2	1	0	0	0
Moore, 1. f.	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Goward, c. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totts, r. f.	4	0	0	1	1	1	0
Emerson, 3. b.	4	0	0	1	1	1	0
Holness, p.	4	0	2	0	0	1	0
	33	2	7	27	6	5	

Score by Inings—
University.....1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0
Victoria.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Summary: University of Washington, 1; Victoria, 2; three base hit, Smith; two base hit, Brinker; struck out by Teats, 7; by Holness, 10; bases on balls, by Teats, 2; by Holness, 2; hit by pitched ball, Emerson. Time of game, 1 hour 20 minutes. Umpire, W. Hall. Attendance, 500.

This afternoon will see the first intermediate baseball game of the season played between the Hillside and the Equilibrium teams at Macaulay Point. The teams have already been published in this paper.

The following will represent the Central school baseball team in their match with the North Ward team at Beacon Hill this morning at 10 a. m.: Theriault, 1b.; Morley, 2b.; Nesbitt, c.f.; Shanks, 1. f.; McKirrick, s.c.; Chambers, c.; Brinker, 3. b.; Harrison, p. Phillips, c. P. Brown and F. Taylor substitutes.

LACROSSE

The Victoria lacrosse team is getting into fine condition for their game with New Westminster. They are playing at Macaulay Point, Monday, but quite the reverse. They know their weak points, and will have them strengthened, and give a much better account of themselves when next they meet the foe on the field. Every practice night they have an average of 20 players out. This speaks very well for the enthusiasm of the club.

THE OAR.

The J. B. A. A. rowing committee have not decided upon the regatta crew to represent them in the regatta to be held at Seattle on Monday. A. Gore, T. Patton, H. Austin and J. C. Bridgman have entered for the double and four paddle Peterborough canoe races.

CRICKET.

VICTORIA VS. R. G. ARTILLERY.

The following will represent the Victoria Cricket Club in a match to be played against the Royal Garrison Artillery at Beacon Hill this afternoon. The game starts at 2 p. m. sharp: How E. Leisley, W. H. Elms, Wm. Gregson, R. Jaeger, W. P. Good, C. B. Deaville, R. G. Monteith, L. B. Trimen, H. C. Grahame, K. Gillespie, D. Menzies (captain). The players are particularly requested to be on time.

THE RING.

Portland, Ore., May 29.—Joe Walcott, of Boston, champion welterweight of the world, came from "Mystère" Billy Smith, of Portland, after four rounds of furious fighting last night. Smith's seconds threw up the sponge. Smith claimed to have broken his left hand in the third round.

Louisville, Ky., May 29.—Rube Ferns, who called himself the white welterweight champion, went down in defeat last night before Martin Duffy, of Chicago, at the Louisville Athletic Club. Duffy scored a clean knockout shortly after the beginning of the 13th round, of what had proved one of the fastest fights ever seen in Louisville. The Chicago man won strictly on his merits.

The fight was a clean one. Both men were badly battered at the end.

San Francisco, May 29.—Gans wins in the tenth round from Fitzgerald.

STRAND

Derby Sweep.—Strand Hotel, Vancouver, gave the largest sweepstake ever given last year. This year's will be bigger than ever. Tickets one dollar.

NEW GERMAN ATLANTIC LINER.

The twin-screw North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., the largest mail liner in the world, left on her maiden voyage to America this week, two years and two weeks from the date of the laying of the keel at the works of her builders—the Stettiner Maschinenbau Actien Gesellschaft Vulcan, Stettin; and when it is noted that she is 706 feet 6 inches long, 72 feet beam, and of 25,500 tons displacement with draught 25 feet 6 inches of water, this performance is a triumph of shipbuilding. But the Vulcan Company have a long experience of Atlantic liner building, and this is the fourth ship exceeding in size and speed the best of British steamers. The Campania and Lucania make 22 knots, with a power equal to nearly 1.6 indicated horsepower per ton displacement; the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, having increased length, gets 22½ knots for a slightly increased power per unit; the Deutschland and Kronprinz Wilhelm, the next succeeding ships, have approximately 1.75 indicated horsepower per ton, and steam at 23½ knots on their trips, while the new ship has engines which have increased in power in the same proportion as the displacement, and the only element conducive to increased speed is the greater length. The Campania is 622 feet, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse 648 feet 7½ inches, and now the Germans have carried this dimension to 706 feet 6 inches—2 feet 6 inches greater than the Oceanic.

The new ship may ultimately get 23½ knots, but even this is beyond anticipation. She has 12 double and 7 single-ended boilers, weighing when empty 431,200 pounds, and giving a collective heating surface of 30,643 square feet. A section of the cost of the ship is found in the fact that her coal consumption for the single trans-Atlantic run is about 4,500 tons. She has four independent sets of engines in separate compartments, each for quadruple expansion of steam at an initial pressure of 213 lbs., and two propellers, the total length of shaft being 230 feet and the weight 555,000 lbs. The engines occupy a length of 92 feet, and the boilers and funnels, 230 feet, so that more than two-thirds of the length of the ship is given up to the main propelling machinery; while in addition there are some 70 engines for other work, the pumps for fire and other emergency use being able to lift even 9,300 tons of water per hour. There are 2,700 incandescent lamps, a telephone system, electric bells, and every convenience for the 775 first, 343 second and 1,100 steerage passengers. Special provisions are made for the crew, and for the ship's stores, and for pressing fire, but as we hope to fully illustrate this ship and to describe her many ingenious and admirably complete arrangements, we may content ourselves now by hoping that the builders and engineers the success which their enterprise so highly merit.—Engineering.

CORNS BETWEEN THE TOES.

or on the sole of the foot, are caused by a few applications of Putnam's Corn Extract, or which acts painlessly, quickly and with certainty. The genuine "Putnam's" always cures. Try it.

Fifty dozen Boys' English Straw Hats at 25c. each. B. Williams & Co.

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The fight was a clean one. Both men were badly battered at the end.

San Francisco, May 29.—Gans wins in the tenth round from Fitzgerald.

STRAND

Derby Sweep.—Strand Hotel, Vancouver, gave the largest sweepstake ever given last year. This year's will be bigger than ever. Tickets one dollar.

NEW GERMAN ATLANTIC LINER.

The twin-screw North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., the largest mail liner in the world, left on her maiden voyage to America this week, two years and two weeks from the date of the laying of the keel at the works of her builders—the Stettiner Maschinenbau Actien Gesellschaft Vulcan, Stettin; and when it is noted that she is 706 feet 6 inches long, 72 feet beam, and of 25,500 tons displacement with draught 25 feet 6 inches of water, this performance is a triumph of shipbuilding. But the Vulcan Company have a long experience of Atlantic liner building, and this is the fourth ship exceeding in size and speed the best of British steamers. The Campania and Lucania make 22 knots, with a power equal to nearly 1.6 indicated horsepower per ton displacement; the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, having increased length, gets 22½ knots for a slightly increased power per unit; the Deutschland and Kronprinz Wilhelm, the next succeeding ships, have approximately 1.75 indicated horsepower per ton, and steam at 23½ knots on their trips, while the new ship has engines which have increased in power in the same proportion as the displacement, and the only element conducive to increased speed is the greater length. The Campania is 622 feet, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse 648 feet 7½ inches, and now the Germans have carried this dimension to 706 feet 6 inches—2 feet 6 inches greater than the Oceanic.

The new ship may ultimately get 23½ knots, but even this is beyond anticipation. She has 12 double and 7 single-ended boilers, weighing when empty 431,200 pounds, and giving a collective heating surface of 30,643 square feet. A section of the cost of the ship is found in the fact that her coal consumption for the single trans-Atlantic run is about 4,500 tons. She has four independent sets of engines in separate compartments, each for quadruple expansion of steam at an initial pressure of 213 lbs., and two propellers, the total length of shaft being 230 feet and the weight 555,000 lbs. The engines occupy a length of 92 feet, and the boilers and funnels, 230 feet, so that more than two-thirds of the length of the ship is given up to the main propelling machinery; while in addition there are some 70 engines for other work, the pumps for fire and other emergency use being able to lift even 9,300 tons of water per hour. There are 2,700 incandescent lamps, a telephone system, electric bells, and every convenience for the 775 first, 343 second and 1,100 steerage passengers. Special provisions are made for the crew, and for the ship's stores, and for pressing fire, but as we hope to fully illustrate this ship and to describe her many ingenious and admirably complete arrangements, we may content ourselves now by hoping that the builders and engineers the success which their enterprise so highly merit.—Engineering.

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A 50c Bottle Free

A Bottle of Ozone—the Product that Sold for \$100,000.

If you suffer from a germ trouble—a disease that medicine can't cure—please fill out this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your druggist for a full size bottle. Powley's Liquefied Ozone, and we shall ourselves pay your druggist's price for it. This remarkable offer is made to convince the doubtful—to help the discouraged—and to prove to you that Ozone will destroy the cause of any germ disease.

Sold for \$100,000

The rights of Ozone for the United States have been sold by us for \$100,000. That is the highest price ever paid for the rights in our country on any scientific discovery. We tell you this fact to indicate the value of the Ozone. Great claims may be made about any product, no matter how worthless, but only a product of momentous merit can sell for a price like that. Yet we gladly furnish the first bottle free to any sick person who needs this help.

Not a Medicine

Powley's Liquefied Ozone is not a medicine—no drugs, no alcohol in it, its maker spent 20 years in learning how to liquefy oxygen—to get oxygen in stable form into the blood in making a bottle of it, but the result is a germicide so certain that we advertise an offer of \$100,000 for a germ that we cannot kill. Oxygen, as you know, is the vital part

of air. It is the source of all vitality—the most essential element of life. In this liquid form it is exhilarating, purifying, vitalizing. But germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. This fact seems a provision of Nature to protect man against germs.

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh in any part of the body—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

First Bottle Free

If you need Ozone and have never tried it, please fill out this coupon. Do that in justice to yourself. The fact that we offer to pay for your test should be evidence to you that Ozone will do as we claim. And when you tell us your trouble we will send you our overwhelming evidence from cured ones, showing what Ozone has done in thousands of cases just like yours. For your own sake let us convince you of the patient's condition.

Ozone is direct and sure. Its results are inevitable. No germ can escape it, and none can resist it. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too.

Powley's Liquefied Ozone is sold in two sizes—50c. and \$1.00.

Cut Out This Coupon

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ozone Co., Limited, 48 Colborne St., Toronto.

I am troubled with.....

I have never tried Powley's Liquefied Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Write your name plainly.

Street and number.

City and Province.

07..... Town and Province.

ABUSES IN CONGO FREE STATE.

The abuse of the blacks in the Congo Free State have become so serious that international intervention in the administration of its affairs is threatened. The initiative toward that end has been taken by the British Government, the House of Commons having adopted on Monday a resolution directing it to confer with the signatories of the Berlin act of 1885 with the view of abating the evils which have grown out of the mismanagement of the Free State by the International Association of which King Leopold of Belgium is the controlling spirit. The signatories to that act were Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, England, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain and Sweden. While the United States recognized the International Association of the Congo as a sovereign independent state in 1884, it declined to ratify the Berlin act, "on the ground that it would thereby be committed, contrary to its policy, to certain international engagements." The act of 1885, the States meeting declared the Congo Free State neutral and open to the trade of all nations, the powers reserving for twenty years the right to decide as to the taxation of imports. The navigation of the Congo and its affluents were to be free, under the supervision of an international commission. Religious freedom and equality of treatment of all settlers were guaranteed, and war was declared on the slave trade. In 1880 the territories of the Congo Free State were declared independent under the terms of the convention entered into between the State and Belgium, the latter was given a ten years option on its annexation. When that term expired it was renewed for another ten years, the neutrality and independence of the Congo, as well as the recognized sovereignty of the Free State, is drawing enormous revenues. And these unlawful established monopolies are accused of impressing the natives into their service and treating them so tyrannously that their condition is virtually one of servitude. Complaints of this character have been coming out of the Congo for months, but no official notice has been taken of any of them until attention was called to them this week in the British House of Commons. The British Government will communicate at once with the signatories to the Berlin act, and the powers are liable to decide not only to enforce the reforms guaranteed in that instrument but also to assume a share hereafter in the control of the state which Leopold seems to have so grievously mismanaged.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A GREAT INCREASING ARMY.

composed of men and women that spend heart and soul in the vain effort to overcome a lack of vigor in the body. To replace inertia by vigor, to make good red blood that will build up the system, to give strong nerves, must be out more digest more, assimilate more. How can it be done? By using Ferrozone. It invigorates, strengthens, possesses magical wealth giving powers. Get Ferrozone today, and make yourself strong and well. All reliable Druggists and Medicine Dealers sell Ferrozone.

"Campbell's

Victorian's Trip To the Antipodes

H. E. Levy Delivers Entertaining
Address to North Ward
Scholars.

Tells of Experiences on Tour
Through the Southern
Colonies.

H. E. Levy, who recently made a tour through the Antipodes, delivered an address during the past week to the pupils of the North Ward school, detailing his experiences on the tour in an entertaining manner. A report of Mr. Levy's address follows:

Leaving the outer wharf on the steamship Moana on October 18, after a pleasant voyage of seven days we reached the island of Oahu. Our passengers were all up by daylight, it being generally known that we should make port by that time. We soon sighted Diamond Head, near the entrance of Honolulu Harbor. The morning was bright and clear, and school after school of flying fish put in an appearance, evidently for our edification. Native and Japanese fishing boats were out by the score, making good hauls of their daily prey. We were invited to take on the pilot and shortly afterwards the Moana was boarded by the health officer. We were lined up on the deck, and all poked out our tongues at the doctor, and showed him the palms of our hands. Our ship being made fast, we all made for the shore. The first place of interest that attracted our attention was the fish market, a very fine large building. The fish business here is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. We saw a great variety of very fine fish, and were told that there were 400 varieties; I could only count 388, but perhaps a couple of them escaped my notice. We now took the car—or, rather, the car took us to the Waikiki road, a magnificent broad avenue running through the immense banana plantations; then to the Kapiolani Park, presented by the late princess of that name to the city. From there the electric car took us up by a zigzag road to Pacific Heights, an elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea level. The view from this point was truly magnificent and utterly beyond my powers to describe. In the immediate foreground were several very handsome residences belonging to merchants of the city, the buildings being of a style, as we found that, while the heat was almost intolerable in the city, here there was a delightfully cool breeze from the sea, charged in its passage with the perfume of thousands of flowers. A little further on, the numerous bare patches attracted our notice, looking, as they did, almost like the skin of a dead animal. We saw a black swan setting on her nest—a most beautiful and graceful bird, jet black in color and twice as large as our Beacon Hill swans. After a couple of days' stay we embarked on the steamer Takapuna for Oahu Bay, thence by rail eight miles to Auckland. The country here shows strongly its volcanic origin, being thickly strewn with volcanic rock and scoriae.

Friday, the first in December, we arrived at Auckland, and found everything very quiet. We went to our hotel and kept quiet too. Auckland is a beautiful city of say 50,000 people. From here we made several short excursions, notably one to Rangitoto Island, an extinct volcano in Auckland Bay. Though this island is quite large, there appears to be an entire absence of soil, the island being composed of volcanic rock; and yet, strange to say, it is quite thickly timbered. It is not reaching through the crevices. The shores of this and adjacent islands are the source of the oyster supply for the colony, the rocks from high-water mark being literally covered with oysters.

The next day we made the ascent of Mount Eden, on the edge of the town. The view of the surrounding country from this point is grand. You may see the ocean on the east and west sides, Oahu Bay and Auckland bays making deep indentations into the land on either side. The crater of Mount Eden is about 600 feet across and 400 feet deep, the steep sides thereof being covered with wild flowers, grasses, from whence innumerable ferns, roses, and, soaring heavenwards, lead the air with their melodious warbling. From the edge of the crater we picked some shells. Part of our dinner today at the hotel were new potatoes and very fine large strawberries, both raised in the vicinity, and this the 10th of December. We visited the Auckland Museum, which is a very fine one. Among other things we saw there was a Maori war canoe, 80 feet long, capable of carrying 100 rowers. The beautifully carved stem of this canoe was about 12 feet in height. While in Auckland we witnessed the inauguration of the electric tramway. It is a very fine system, and they have

Five p.m., and "All aboard!" is the cry, and reluctantly we turn our backs on the city, and once more we turn our prow seaward, and by dusk Honolulu is a thing of the past, except in our memories. The weather being very warm, we try and enjoy the monotony of the voyage by reading, lounging around the decks watching the flying fish, holding evening concerts on the deck, and last, though not least, eating and drinking, which we indulged in several times a day, viz., morning coffee, 6 a.m., breakfast at 8, beef tea at 10:30, lunch at 12, afternoon tea at 3:30, dinner at 6, finishing up with supper at 9:30.

Early morning of the sixth day after leaving Honolulu we reached the Fiji Islands, and after skirting along the coast, for some time, we came to an anchorage that admitted us to the harbor of Suva. The town is almost entirely hid by palms and coconut trees, the new cable station and the native market buildings being the most prominent. The natives are the first race, physically, that I ever saw; they looked like groups of bronze statuary, their scanty clothing necessary to a warm climate showing their fine semicircular figures to perfection. We saw a great many Hibinos here who had been imported to work on the sugar plantations. The contrast between these small, spindle-legged men and the native Fijians is very marked. These people keep the market supplied with vegetables and fruit, and are very industrious. We discharged considerable freight, and took on some coal and sailed early next morning for Brisbane, the capital of Queensland. On our arrival there, finding the water very low in the river, we tied up near the mouth at a place called Pinkenba, where there is a large refrigerating plant in operation, shipping frozen meat. Several of our passengers took advantage of the railroad and went on to Brisbane, a ride of about eight miles, the road running for quite a distance parallel with the river. It being a Sunday afternoon holiday, the river was literally covered with white-winged yachts, making a very pretty picture. After looking over the city, we again took cars, reaching the steamer about 11 p.m. Leaving here at midnight, we made Sydney harbor on Monday morning. This is a very fine harbor, said to be the second in the world. Sydney is a very beautiful city of about 450,000 inhabitants. Everything is on a large plan, and shows great prosperity.

We visited the Palace Gardens surrounding the Lieutenant-Governor's residence; also the Botanical Gardens, where there is supposed to be a specimen of every tree in the world; it is beautiful beyond description. We also visited the National Art Gallery and saw some very fine pictures and statuary. A very strange animal that we saw was the duck-billed platypus.

The public buildings, post office, hospital, asylum for the deaf, dumb and

blind are all very large, magnificent structures. The town hall is also a very large building, having an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,500 and having the second largest pipe-organ in the world; a free recital is given twice weekly, one of which we attended. We found Sydney very warm, the temperature ranging from 92 to 96 in the shade, and this on the 9th to 13th of November.

After a four days' stay here, we left on the steamer Warrimoo for Wellington, N. Z., which place we reached after a rather rough passage of four days. We found Wellington a very nice little city of about 45,000 inhabitants. In some respects they are greatly in advance of us. For instance, they have a garbage crematory to consume the city refuse, and though it is surrounded by residential districts, there is no complaint of any bad smell. They also have splendid wharves and docks, with large steam cranes for loading and discharging vessels with quick despatch. On the other hand, their street cars are drawn by horses, and they have no boys that go around breaking the windows of vacant houses. I told them we could spare a few from Victoria if they needed any.

We visited the museum, and found it very interesting. They have a beautifully carved Maori wharf, or native house, about 20 by 40 feet; the carving is very fine, and at this date would cost thousands of dollars. We also saw the skeleton of a gigantic bird (now extinct) called the moa; the head stands about nine feet from the floor. I also saw the skeleton of a kiwi, about the size of our common hen, that lays an egg half as large again as the egg of a hen. Another remarkable bird is the huiia, a species of woodpecker, who always lives in pairs. The female, having a short, strong bill, bores the hole in the bark of trees; then the male, whose bill is long and slender, draws the worm or bug out, to be devoured. The plumage is very dark, except the ends of the tail feathers, which are snow-white. These feathers are quite valuable, fetching 10s. (\$2.50) each, and the tail is composed of 12 feathers, so you see that if some of our young gentlemen were there, you would find it very interesting to go and trap a few of these birds.

After a very pleasant stay of about two weeks, we took train for Wanganui, stopping there one night and leaving the next morning on a trip up to the headwaters of the Wanganui river. The trip was a very interesting one. On parts of the Wanganui river where it is very rapid we had to be assisted up with a wire cable. The gigantic tree fern along the river, the toi toi grass (resembling pampas plumes), the wild flax, are all very interesting.

We saw a great number of Maoris, and their villages. They are somewhat similar in their ways and habits to our Indians, only much more susceptible to civilization and more intelligent. Returning to Wanganui, we again took train for New Plymouth, one of the oldest settlements of New Zealand. En route we passed Mount Egmont, a volcanic snow-capped peak, and as mountains are rather scarce in New Zealand, the people are very proud of this one. Here we saw one of the largest and handsomest parks that we have seen on our trip. It is maintained by public subscription, and there are public collection boxes placed here and there, notifying you of this fact. In this park we saw a black swan setting on her nest—a most beautiful and graceful bird, jet black in color and twice as large as our Beacon Hill swans. After a couple of days' stay we embarked on the steamer Takapuna for Oahu Bay, thence by rail eight miles to Auckland. The country here shows strongly its volcanic origin, being thickly strewn with volcanic rock and scoriae.

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